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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bures of the UNITED PARES and NEW YORK ASSOCIATE PRESS is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All information at documents for public use instantly disseminated in the press of the whole country.

### Mr. Whitney's Bimetallism.

The letter which we published yesterday morning, addressed by the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY to the editor of the Clarion, Miss., Ledger, contains three important

declarations I. Mr. WHITNEY disapproves of the circulation of a petition inviting him to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party, and requests any friend of his not to join in the "movement" to secure such a nomination.

II. Mr. WHITNEY is not a supporter of the view that the United States should open its mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the cooperation and action of other nations. The oposition, in his opinion, is fundamentally wrong and vicious.

III. Mr. WHITNEY is a believer in what is called international bimetallism, and expects its adoption in a time not far distant. On the first and on the second of these points we have no fault to find with Mr. WHITNEY. His declarations are plain, honerable, and manly. On the third, however, he betrays both a lack of wisdom and a lack of information, which are not creditable to him. He says:

"I am a believer in gold and silver as the metallibasis of values and of the world's currency, and am confident that within a time not far distant there will be a concurrence of the nations upon that subject, by which the ratios of value of the two metals for colu age and curroncy purposes will be fixed and the sta-bility of such values maintained by an international agreement. I am aware that this view is looked upon is financial heresy by some and visionary by other But such persons must be themselves ignorant of the latest developments of scientific thought upon this subject; and the rapid advance this view is making where heretofore it has had little support.

Mr. WHITNEY is evidently still laboring ander the misappreheusion which he gained from the speeches made at a bimetallist dinner which he attended in London in August, 1894. Not only was he there im pressed with an undue estimate of the strength of the bimetallist cause in England, but he contributed in a speech of his own the astonishing misstatements that the people of the United States are "believers in the policy and the practicability of the double standard; we have inherited this belief, and we have prospered under such a system of currency," and further that "ninety per cent. of our people are in close agreement with bistallists." The truth is, that the people of this country have never had any experience with bimetallism, and have no belief on the subject. From 1789 to 1834 they had the silver standard exclusively, and since 1834 they have had the gold standard exclusively. To be sure, there were always, until 1878, laws on the statute book authorizing the free coinage of both metals, but the law for the free coinage of gold was, until 1834, a dead letter, and after 1884 that for the free colemns of bilver became a dead letter also. An equal amount of ignorance is betrayed by Mr. WHITNEY when he says that the

eause of bimetallism is making rapid advance where heretofore it has had little support. On the contrary, the cause is dying out in its strongholds. The bimetallists in Great Britain counted on help from the Tory party, and worked hard at the late elections to put that party into power. Its leaders now declare that they can do nothing for bimetallism, and will not even re-open to silver the India mints, which had been closed by their predecessors and opponents. In Germany the Government obstinately refuses to call a bimetallic conference, although it has been instructed to do it by a vote of the German Parliament, alleging with reason that such a conference would lead to no result. As to any progress of bimetallism in this country, no signs of it are visible. Mr. WHITNEY is a skilful politician, but

he sometimes seems to lack the solid qualities indispensable in a statesman.

# The Situation in the Transvaal.

Although Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S method of dealing with the difficulty caused by the invasion of the South African Republic, was lately applauded in the House of Commons by Liberals as well as by Conservatives, the prospect of trouble in that quarter is by no means dispelled. The claims of the Uitlanders, backed as they are by the Colonial Secretary, cannot be easily reconciled with the rights of the Boers; and the German Government has reaffirmed its determination not to suffer such British encroachments upon the self-governing States of South Africa as will seriously cripple their resources and impair their independence. This signifies that for England a war with Germany is more probable than a war with

the United States

The events that have followed the failure of JAMESON'S raid have not been calculated to allay the natural resentment of the Hollanders, or to dispose them to make the utmost concessions compatible with a preservation of their independence. The enthusiastic reception of JAMESON and his fellow brigands in London; the belief, there current and expressed, that the crime committed by them will not be visited by condign punishment; the appointment of Mr. CECIL RHODES to a post of trust and honor, before the proofs of his complicity, said to exist at Pretoria, have been examined; and, finally, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's demand that the alleged grievances of the Johannesburg rebels shall be redressed before the leaders of the rebellion have been brought to fustice: all these things are more likely to inspire President KRUGER and his fellow countrymen with suspicion than with confidence, and to disincline them to abandon any of the precautions taken to safeguard their hard-won liberties. The chief of these precautions is, as we know, a naturalization law, which makes a long term of residence a condition of acquiring citizenship in the such a condition for the maintenance of the institutions, to uphold which the Hollanders have more than once gone forth into the wilderness, will be manifest when we recall the boast of the Uitlanders that they considerably outnumber the Boers, so far as

duit male population is concerned. The compromise proposed by Mr. Cham-BERLAIN seems at first sight plausible enough, although, as it embodies the home rule principle, it comesonly from the mouth

Minister of a power which lays claim to over-lordship, a suggestion sounds very much like an order, that the South African Republic shall permit the transformation of the Rand, or gold-bearing district of which Johannesburg is the capital, into an autonomous community which should bear to the Pretoria Government much the same relation which one of the United States bore to the Union under the Articles of Confederation, that were operative before the adoption of our present Constitution. That is to say, the Rand would agree to pay tribute to the South African Republic, and would be permitted to send delegates to the legislature at Pretoria, but would retain control of its local taxation and administration. The principal objections to such an arrangement are these First, if the number of delegates conceded to the Rand were proportionate to its adult male population, they would constitute a majority of the Pretoria legislature, and would undoubtedly vote to substitute British sovereignty for the existing independence. Secondly, if the number of delegates conceded to the Rand were so small as to constitute only a minority at Pretoria, commercial treaties with European powers, and especially with Germany, might assume a character which would excite violent opposition at Johannesburg and become inoperative, so far as the autonomous community of the Rand should be conerned. Here is where the interests of Germany would be threatened by Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN's speech. If the German empire has not renounced its resolve to interfere, under certain contingencies, in the Trans nal, this is because it has a commercial treaty with that State and commercial advantages to defend. It was only the other day that Baron von MARSCHALL, speaking on behalf of the imperial Government, said in the Reichstag: "We are brought into antagonism with those whose endeavors are directed toward making a 'thorough job' in South Africa, who desire to do away with the self-governing States and the possessions of other European powers there, and to form out of South Africa one State under a Constitution, as to the nature of which we have not yet been informed. The triumph of these endcavors would denote a serious injury to our interests." In other words f Germany can prevent it, there will be no federated "Dominion of South Africa," nor any such separation of the Rand from the South African Republic as will tend to make commercial treaties between the Berlin and Pretoria Governments inoperative in the dismembered district. The London Spectator is quite right in recognizing the possibility of a terrible war behind the sentence

which we have italicized. Not only is the Transvaal problem as yet unsolved, but a peaceful solution of it seems improbable, because the colonial aspirations of Germany and Great Britain in South Africa are irreconcilable. It is the dim per ception of this fact, and not what the Saturday Review calls "kin-across-the-sea claptrap," which accounts for the extraordinary change in the attitude of certain British statesmen during the last eight weeks with regard to the Venezuela question.

#### What a Recognition of Belligerency Will Mean.

Some of the friends of Cuba in this country seem to overrate, while others undervalue, the significance of a recognition by the United States of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents. It is worth while, therefore, to point out what such a recognition would not do, and then to indicate the direct effects which it would have, together with the indirect results to which, secording to the teachings of history and common sense, it would be not to lead.

The urgent need of the Cuban revolutionists is a supply of arms and ammunition, proportioned to the number of their soldlers n the field, or of those who could be rallied to their standard. Our own forefathers, during their war for independence, suffered from a lack of weapons, and must have disbanded the Continental army but for the supplies surreptitiously secured from France before the Ministers of Louis XVI. took any overt ten on their behalf. Now, the rece of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents will have no direct bearing upon this vital point. It will not directly facilitate the shipment from United States ports of the arms and ammunition indispensable to the triumph of the Cuban cause. It will still be incumbent upon us to fulfil the duties prescribed for neutrals by international law and defined in our Federal Revised Statutes. Indeed, if we may judge from the Itata case, there is some ground for contending that the despatch or preparation of an expedition for the succor of the insurgents is less distinctly a breach of neutrality while the insurgents are unrecognized, than it would be after they had acquired the status of belligerency. However that may be, this much is certain: that, should the Federal statutes continue to be enforced with rigor, it will be every bit as difficult after we have officially acknowledged the existence of war in Cuba, for what is technically known as an expedition in aid of Cuba to leave American ports, as it is now. That is to say, the Federal officers would be bound to exercise the same vigilance; but it may be that the task im

posed would prove beyond their powers. This brings us to one of the beneficial results of recognition. When the Cuban revolutionary Government is recognized as a belligerent, it will undoubtedly be able to raise a considerable amount of money in this country, and perhaps in Eu rope, by the sale of bonds. Its friends and sympathizers in the United States would thus be enabled to purchase much larger quantities of the munitions of war than have been hitherto attainable, and to organize a much larger number of expeditions, out of which the chances are that several would manage to evade our Federal officials and effect a landing on the island. Then again, the Cuban revolutionary Gov ernment, once recognized as a belligerent, may issue letters of marque, and the officers and crews of vessels thus commissioned cannot, if captured by the Spaniards, be summarily killed as pirates but must be treated as prisoners of war. The same privileges and immunities will accrue to the officers and men of their land forces; these can no longer, when taken prisoners, be tried by courts martial and summarily shot: they will be entitled to the humane treatment accorded to prisoners of war by civilized nations. Should such South African Republic. The necessity of treatment be denied to them by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, the public opinion of the world would be so strongly enlisted in the Cuban cause that the moral pressure for the intervention of the United States might

This, of course, is not a necessary and direct result of recognizing belligerency, for, as we know, there was no foreign intervention during our civil war. There would have been one, however, had we not been careful to give Confederate prisoners the one who has set his face against home treatment to which belligerents are entitled, rule for Ireland. He suggests, and from the after the Confederate Government had

become irrresistible.

been recognized as a belligerent by European powers. Had the authorities in Washington permitted a tithe of the enormities perpetrated by VALMASEDA in the last Cuban war, and imputed to Gen. WEYLER in the present Cuban rebellion, nothing could have held back Lord PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON III, from carry ing out their plan of forcible interposition. Such, on the other hand, is the temper, and we must add the folly, of Spanish officials, not only at Havana, but at Madrid, that they seem certain to commit the blunder which we in our hour of trial were too humane and sagacious to make. Nor is this the only egregious error into which the Spaniards are likely to fall. Exasperated by our recognition of their victims as belligerents, and deluded by a strange misconception of their military and naval strength compared with that of the United States, they are not unlikely to vent their arrogance and furious hatred in outrages upon the lives and property of American citizens and upon the American flag. We need not say that such outrages, if not speedily and suitably atoned for, would excite on our part a feeling of indignation and resentment which would compel our Government not only to recognize the independence of Cuba, but to take the necessary practical steps to make

her independence a fact. The direct and immediate result of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, although they have been sometimes overestimated, will be of considerable importance. The indirect and eventual consequences of such an act will in all likelihood be tantamount to the liberation and salvation of the island. Such a consummation may be looked for at an earlier date. should the House of Representatives concur in the resolution passed on Friday by the Senate, and should the President, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, attempt to use his good offices with Spain to secure a recognition by her of the independence of Cuba. Such a proposal, if rejected, would doubtless be followed by a recognition of the island's independence on our part. This would render it almost impossible for Spain to borrow money on the strength of Cuba's resources, and thus her military power would be seriously crippled.

### A Cornell Professor's Delusions.

One of the speakers at a dinner of the graduates of Cornell University at the Waldorf last Thursday evening was Prof. HENRY M. STEPHENS, now of that institution, but lately of Cambridge in England. He began by saying that he had been frequently asked to give for publication his views of the real state of American feel ing" toward England, and that he had alwave declined the request on the ground that he did not yet know enough of this country to be able to express an opinion on the subject.

These further remarks of Prof. STEPHENS prove that his ignorance of American sentiment is real and dense, and was not merely professed as an excuse for refusing to commit himself:

"I have been told that it is the newspapers that have kept alive the hatred of England in America, for the reason that such a theme fills columns in what from a news point of view is a duit time. In England we are obliged, when Parliament is not in session, to resort to descriptions of mammoth goeseberries in order to fill our papers. But in America, I believe, you have no gooseberries.

Both the information and the belief of

Prof. STEPHENS are incorrect and unsound Gooseberries are produced in America for the market in very considerable quantities, and various examples of the wild species are found. "The hatred of England in America" is no more kept alive by the newspapers than is the hatred of England everywhere else in the world. It has been kept alive in this country by the course and conduct of England toward us from the time of our Revolution until now: and as America has increased in population through immigration, it has received nourishment and stimulation from the prevalent foreign hatred. Outside of purely English immigrants, a small minority of the whole, all the additions to our population from abroad since the foundation of this republic have brought with them a strong aversion to England; and this feeling has been transmitted to their descendants. It even prevails among the American descendants of the English immigrants. Englishmen talk as if it existed only among the Irishmen here, or among Americans of Irish blood. Actually it is general among the Germans also. Among Americans of the Revolutionary stock it is almost universal, the exceptions being exclusively among the specimens of degeneracy, of which there are examples in even the most vigorous races. Prof. STEPHENS might perhaps be able to make a strong argument in favor of the proposition that the hatred of England is not any more intense in America than it is everywhere else in the world; but even as to that point there is

good ground for dispute. When he attributes our newspaper sup port of the Monroe doctrine to the dearth o other things to talk about, he shows an ob tuseness of perception as to other people's sentiments which is distinctly and peculiarly English. So far from the time during which the Venezuela matter has been under discussion having been "dull," it has been a time of the most important events and the most momentous questions. Has this Cornell professor been buried under a snow bank up at Ithaca during this most exciting winter, or has he been in a trance ?

# A Home for Patriotic Partisans.

Within the past few days there has been revived a once discarded project of establishing in this town a permanent meeting place for Republican partisans. They have now no fixed place of convention. They assemble, as caprice or landlords dictate, at the Republican Club, from which T. C. PLATThas withdrawn; in a room of the Tele phone building, where EDWARD LAUTER-BACH does most of his long-distance talking: in the Westchester Town Hall; along the Battery wall; at Concordia Hall in Avenue A, where Republican leaders practise singing; in the concert hall of the Madisor Square Garden; and on the steps of Carnegic Hall, an unprotected place in stormy weather. The leader in the present revival for a Republican meeting place is J. S. CLARKSON of Iowa, inland. He has the co operation of resolute Republicans, it appears, in Daguscahonda, Pa., Damariscotta, Me., Dry Ridge, Ky., and Tombstone, Ariz.

The estimated cost of this structure, part of the expense of which is to be paid by the projectors, is put by CLARKSON between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000. This sum is to be raised by general contrioution, and each State in the Union, Territories not excluded, is to be called upon to furnish some of its peculiar products for the building. There are to be white marble steps from Vermont, a redwood doorpost from California, Kentucky Bourbon whiskey punch in a silver urn mined in Colorado; while the entrance floor of Michigan of words." True, and yet nativism is relied

slate tiling and polished with North Caroline turpentine, under the direction of an Ohio Republican whose relatives on his father's side lived in Mississippi. If the natural gas with which the building is heated isn't furnished by Indiana, CLARKson will supply it, and Wisconsin beer sold in bottles made in New Jersey will be dispensed by the Hon. W. LYSONG STRONG, in the interest of labor and sobriety.

This plan of a Republican meeting place lacks the characteristic element of novelty, though Gen. CLARKSON and his associates may not be aware of it. It came with the establishment of the Republican party in the days preceding the civil war. All prominent Republicans have declared in favor of it and subscriptions to a large amount have been raised to supply the sums needed for the construction of the building; but somehow the most sanguine hopes and the most intense partisons have been frustrated by the destiny of unkind fate. Thus the Republican partisans of this city have been compelled perforce to meet on doorsteps, in parks, on roofs, and in the public highways, without a hail or an assembly room which they can call their own. This condition has not been improved by the process of agitation, and it is doubtful whether Gen. CLARK son will have much better luck. Indeed, he and his associates will be lucky if they are not publicly denounced for their inopportune interference, when, as is well known, two Republican partisans cannot get together in town without a clash on the PLATT and anti-PLATT question. Indecorous breaches of the peace have been prevented only by the forcible but welcome intervention of impartial but law-abiding Democrats. Under these circumstances, unknown, perhaps, to the statesman from Iowa, how unwise appears to be his proposition to raise "between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000" for an edifice within the walls of which all Republicans will be gathered for mutual devastation.

The present outlook is not propitious for general round-up of the warring New York Republicans at an expenditure of between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000;" The Democrats of this town, as Gen. CLARKson may have observed, have a monopoly of successful political club houses. They have a hall and have had one for many years, Tammany Hall, in which they have been accustomed to meet for deliberation, and for nominating, in an orderly and democratic manner, candidates who are afterward elected to the posts to which they are named.

### Where the Heine Men Have Led.

We print in another column the explanations given by a number of the Aldermen of their inclinations to consider with favor the scheme to make the Heine fountain one of our public monuments. No one will be surprised to see that they look upon the Heine committee's manceuvrings and manipulations primarily with a feeling of resignation. "My first duty is to my district," is the governing idea; and in these districts the Germans, or rather those who have become excited and united by sentiments for their former country and careless of New York, have exerted themselves with special vigor. A question which the community have mistakenly imagined to be safely confined to the proper court, the court of art, has been plunged into politics; and, instead of art, politics promises to decide it.

"I am a German," says Alderman MAR-SHALL, "and most of my constituents are Germans. Only Tuesday night the Schiller Bund sent a committee to my house to find out how I was going to vote." The general opposition of the press and the conclusive objections found in the report submitted by Alderman Olcott against the fountain's acceptance, were, in Mr. MARSHALL'S opinion, not worth the pressure of the Germans in his district.

"The Germans in my district have asked me, as their representative, to vote for the fountain," says Alderman O'BRIEN.

Two-thirds of the people in Alderman OAKLEY's district are described as German, and he bows. "It doesn't make a bit of difference to me," says he, "whether the Fine Arts Federation are against the

Alderman MURPHY gives little heed to artistic criticism. His constituents have asked him to vote for it. "Nearly all my constituents are Ger-

mans," said Alderman LANTRY. "I don't care what artists or any one else say about the fountain."

"The Germans in my district ask me to vote for it." said Alderman CLANCY. "Its rejection would be an insult to Germany," said Mr. STEINWAY recently. "It would be an insult to Germany," echoes Mr. CLANCY. Alderman HACKETT's comparison of the Fine Arts Federation with the Germans in his district was to about the same effect as Alderman LANTRY'S. Alderman GOODMAN, the member of the

fountain committee who handed in the report in its favor, has found some opinions for it and will accept those, no matter what stands on the other side. He does "not believe that CARL SCHURZ or WILLIAM STEIN-WAY would lend his name to any job or further any movement not a worthy one," and is "governed largely by their opinions in this matter." The President of the Sculpture Society, Mr. WARD, and the President of the Fine Arts Federation, Mr. STURGIS, must stand aside when Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. Steinway speak on art. All must submit when they decide what public honors New York shall pay to their friends. Alderman WINDOLPH said to Alderman PARKER: "I suppose you will stand with me on this?" and Alderman PARKER anwered: "Yes."

" Delegations from my district have walted on me," said Alderman School, " and I must vote in accordance with their wishes."

"There are nothing but Germans up my way," said Alderman RANDALL. "I am ignorant of the artistic side of the question. Even though competent art critics decide against the fountain, I cannot see my way clear to allow their decision to outweigh so general a request from my constituents.

We presume it is useless to ask the Germans engaged in this Heine movementmany of them well known-what they think of this exhibition of the Aldermen. They some time ago threw aside all semblance of regard for the methods and restraints commonly supposed to govern the actions of polite and orderly New Yorkers. The impartial condemnation of their founain is impudently pronounced an "insult to Germany." They have declared "war to the knife," and have undertaken, with the club of the German vote, to beat down the comparatively feeble opposition which may be offered by art, and by a community wholly unaccustomed to struggles of this nature, and bewildered with seeing its or-

dinary protectors flouted. The Heine people have one tremendous advantage for their determination. "' Nativism,'" says Mr. STEINWAY in his Forum article, "is one of the most unpleasant pine is to be trimmed with Pennsylvania | on for an Arion triumph—German nativism.

not the indigenous nativism of America. Here's where the Heine men find their advantage for dealing with the Aldermen They can act with the force of a thoroughly German Germanism; whereas, on the other hand, there is no anti-German society in town. The community of New York is organized on the basis of an American city, with a normal amount of local pride. The idea of an anti-German society is as novel as it would be distasteful. We must assume that not one out of a hundred of the individuals who have asked the Aldermen to vote for the fountain knows who Mr. St. GAUDENS is, or Mr. Post, or Mr. LAPARGE, or Mr. CHASE, or Mr. MAR-QUAND, or that we have an Academy of Design, or a Sculpture Society, or that from the ranks of the Fine Arts Federation came

the men who made the Chicago Fair a pub-

lic monument of a grandeur which no coun-

try in the world has ever approached. An art question has been prostituted to politics with an effrontery totally unprece dented; such is the situation the Heine committee have brought upon us. After the Executive Committee of the Heine memorial had decided to withdraw the fountain for the second time, the general committee decided that they must get it accepted in order to fulfil their promise to their subscribers. A plot of public ground was needed for this personal debt; and this same plot of ground is to be appropriated now by the Aldermen, against the most emphatic and extended protests, to protect themselves against their vengeful German constituents.

The Aldermen have had to encounter some harsh criticisms in the past, but we must still refuse to believe that they have sunk so low as the furious Heinelsts would have them be.

### False Noses for Ships

We have received from Rear Admiral S MAKAROFF of the Russian navy a copy of an interesting address delivered by him a few weeks ago at Hong Kong on the best means of lessening the injuries done by the accidental collision of sbips at sea or in port, and one of his proposed devices is, so far as we know, especially novel. Its details are described in another column.

The subject is one on which he is an expert, as he invented, twenty years ago, when a Lieutenant, a collision mat, which is used to-day in many navies. Finding that the shock sustained by a vessel struck even by a very small craft at moderate speed is often irresistible, he has lately been led to transfer his studies from the ship that is struck to the one that strikes. He proposes, in brief, that all vessels shall hereafter be constructed with a sort of buffer at the bow, which he calls "a false nose," for the express purpose of diminishing their power of doing accidental damage. This false nose he would have removable, partly in order that commercial ships may get rid of the wreck of it after its use in a collision, and partly, perhaps, so that war ships might drop it in case of the outbreak of hostilities, while getting its benefits in ime of peace.

In experiments with small models he found that a vessel which always cut a hole into its opponent with its sharp knife-like vertical bow when without a buffer, only bent without penetrating the skin of the other ship when the ram was covered with cotton cloth to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. He would therefore have the false noses on ships consist of an outer casing of one-eighth of an inch of steel, ribbed and stayed inside to resist the waves, and filled with some soft, fibred substance, to act the part of a cushion. Some British naval officers, who witnessed the experiments with models, testify that they were successful, although they do not know how it would be with big ships at high speeds.

This would seem, therefore, to be an eminently appropriate matter for study with the experimental tanks now so much relied upon in foreign countries, and urged for our own. Admiral MAKAROFF seems to think that a leading obstacle to the use of the false nose would be that, unless the law should require it, builders would avoid the expense and bother of it. But as he estiits cost at only \$1,000, builders of important merchant ships might hardly stick at such an expense were this the only consideration. At all events, the matter is something new to think of.

The jet and gurgle of Fountain county, Ind., in celebration of the boom of the Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS for President, make the hottest geysers cold, silent, and sluggish. The boom in Fountain county is appropriately in charge of the Hon. OLYBIUS SIMMERMAN, and it will not be allowed to become topid. Fountain county was severely Republican in 1894. but the just enthusiasm with which a farmer candidate fills the rural regions leads the Hon. OLYBIUS SIMMERMAN and his brothren at the plough and the polls to believe that not only Fountain county but the rest of the Hoosier reservation can be made as Democratic as Ken tucky was in happier times. Mr. MATTHEWS is not a lawyer. His admirers love to dwell upon the fact that ADAM wasn't a lawyer. either, as, indeed, his failure to bring a suit for damages for ejectment would seem to indicate Not surrounded by the sheepish faces and red aoses of law reports, but by the honest countenances of the beasts and other products of the field and farm, the Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS arises in Indiana and flows toward Washing ton; and Fountain county flows with him.

As the Hon. Mr. WEYLER is not getting oo cordial "press notices" at present, it is not out of place to say that the style of his procla mations is vivid and full of gunpowder, an suggests certain flery-covered paper novels of years ago, tales of HENRY MORGAN and the buccaneers of the Spanish Main. There is also these literary productions of Mr. WEYLER a lunatic and melodramatic touch that sug gests to readers of Mr. R. L. STEVENSON's 'Master of Ballantrae" the energetic but too thirsty Captain of the pirate Sarah, the Hon Mister Teach, a gentleman who took a singular delight in blackening his face, curling his ringlets, and loading himself to several inches above the gunwale with pistols, rum, and lan guage. Capt. TEACH would have admired Mr

Chicago is not in the habit of tumbling into panic easily, and kept reasonably calm even when Ma'am O'LEARY's cow jumped into the sphere of fire. Chicago is justified, however, in getting nervous over the threatening intentions of Capt. PITCHFORK B. TILLMAN He is going to Cook county next summer with incandescent pitchforks and thunderbolts in his hands and other bolts in his boots. The position of the place is ticklish enough at best with burning marl below the coze and the eyes of the ether heaven choked with smoke. Senator from South Carolina will carry hot coals to Newcastle. Small wonder if his proach rouses the inhabitants from their Mae terlinckian studies and trances, and strong men full of quivers and gooseflesh.

The Yale Alumni Association of New York has printed a pamphlet upon Yale's new debating methods, to which it gives high praise. It congratulates the Yale Union upon the success of its efforts to promote the revival of debating, intercollegiate or other, and pleased that the faculty of the university is so favorably disposed toward it. It offers a suggestion for the appointment of a Professor | up during Leus.

of Debating, who shall teach the students the essential laws of the art and drill them in parliamentary procedure. It speaks of Yale's victory over Princeton last year in a way that will cause the Yalensians to exult, and per-

haps cause the Princetonians to try again. There are to be several interesting events, in the line of intercollegiate debating, within a few months. We hope to hear good reports from all of them. We shall not overlook the case of Dartmouth against Williams.

The Hon. HENRY JAMES COGGESHALL, the Independent Republican party of the Oneida Reservation and Albany, maintains his organ-

ization intact. There was a religious revival up at Poughkeepsle, and we are told by one of the news papers there that 1,000 sinners have been converted. There was also a remarkable revival at Bridgeton, N. J., where there was preaching thrice a day, and where many of the stores were closed the other day for the purpose of giving the people a chance to attend the meetings, and where the Mayor is deeply interested in the work of salvation. We shall be pleased to know of the practical power of these revivals upon

the lives of the sinners. There was a revival at the town of Waterloo. out in lows, and we had a report of a gratifying incident which occurred there some weeks ago. A sinner who attended one of the meetings got up and unburdened his conscience by telling of s wrongful deed of which he had been guilty, and by declaring his readiness to suffer punishment for the deed. That is the kind of news we like to get from a revival, news which gives proof that the convert is ready to change his life as well as his language, to forsake his evil ways and to undergo discipline for his wrongful deeds. We commend the Waterloo man's example to the notice of all the sinners who may have been affected by the preaching of the revivalists at Poughkeepsie and at Bridgeton.

CARL SHURZ Of New York was a caller a SHURZ SHURZ? Can there be such ignorance in the capital of the State. Fame throws up her job in disgust, and civil service reform glares cowering from behind the Pocantico Hills.

It was, indeed, an honor that was conferred upon Mrs. CLARA FOLTZ, when Gen. TRACY appeared before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the purpose of presenting her credentials as a candidate for admission to the New York bar, accompanying the letter with a certificate of qualifications bearing the signature of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, at the bar of which State she has practised for seventeen years. Presiding Justice VAN BRUNT courteously received the papers, with an indication that Gen. THACY's motion would be granted. When granted, Mrs. FOLTZ will have a standing at our bar the same as that of the Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, the sixty-year-old man eloquent; the Hon. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, or any other lawyer. May she honor the distinguished place which she has won!

We cannot think of the name of any woman lawyer in this part of the country who has yet gained the very highest fame in the legal proopportunity for every aspiring woman, married or single, who has made a study of the law in any of the several law schools for women. We have but one advisory word for each of them: Advance!

### The Intelligence of Typewriters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The most intelligent women that one may meet are stenographers and typewriters, because the banalities that one dictates to them impress only the muscles of their fingers and do not it terfere with the instructive poems of their minds. Other women who have to listen to commonplaces hear them. It is a great disadvantage. Your correspondent who objects to the masculine pronouns that scintillate in the talks of girls at luncheon ought to know that feminine pronouns scintillate in the talks of men, and that there can be nothing more praiseworthy; the future of the republic depends If one care little for the future of the republic.

one should wish that the gayety of Park row at lunch time might last always; but gayety is as nous as transcendental phi gavety is not perpetual at lunch time in Park row. Typewriters and stenographers are s microcosm of the universe. They are in closer and consequently they are more womanly of men; criticise adversely their talk and their dress and you criticise adversely men, who created them as they created the rose from the

created them as they created the rose from the sweetbrier. I defy anybody to point to one of the diverse transformations which man has imposed on his ideal, that woman has not realized submissively and with genius.

In Thrace they were amazons, in Egypt and in antique Albion they were leaders of armies. One finds them saintly virgins, poets like Sappho, chaste wives, learned copylsts in the age of Aldus and Stephanus: they are anything that you wish, if only you choose them as companious. In the court of Marie Antoinette the Duc d'Artois and Lauzun said that women should play the clavichord, and they played it. We ask them nowadays to be typewriters (horrible word); why not typists? And they are indispensable, for this copy will come to you without flagrant grammatical errors, and it leaves my hand with innumerable faults, which the typewriter will correct. She does not know how to write badly.

write badly.

I wish your correspondent would revise her opinion of the frivelity of her colleagues. It is only apparent. There are graver grievances against women than those which she assumes; only apparent. There are graver grievances against women than those which she assumes; and these graver grievances do not stand against logical examination. One of them is that a woman knows no more about wines than a buffalo does about jewels. She drinks Romance as if it were chamomile tea; she likes only champagne, any champagne provided it pops; she likes articial flowers and stuffed parrots under globes, and the hideous revolting, and stupid piece of furniture called a looking glass. The longer it is the better she likes it. But wine the enemy, the thing that makes clubs and tag rackets possible. Artificial flowers and stuffed parrots are a luxury, and looking glasses are evidences of woman's appreciation of the stuffed parrots are a luxury, and looking glasses are evidences of woman's appreciation of the fact that the human being in pure and perfect form is the essential decoration of a home. Men are perpetually increasing the borders of mirrors, making of the class only an accessory; women are perpetually making mirrors longer than days without food. This proves that they are not easily fooled.

X. Q. Z.

Another Singing Mouse in Harlem.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: I have just finished reading about the singing mouse your Norwich, Concorrespondent told about in last Sunday's paper. (It takes me the whole week to get through all the nice things in the Sunday Sus, and that accounts for my not seeing the article until Friday following.) I was not surprised to learn that a mouse so talented was found in Connecticut, for that is my native State, and I readily believe in that or any other wonder from such a notable part of our country, but truth compels me to state that musical index are known elsewhere. aye, even in a Harlem flat, notwithstanding the lim ted quarters for the regular lessees.

lted quarters for the regular lesses.

It was last October, after midnight, that I first heard a singing mouse. I was sleepless and keenly alive to all sounds, and a curious twittering, like a young bird, attracted my situation. I could not locate it. At thines it seemed to be never to the first of the far off. This subdued, musical iswitter control then far off. This subdued, musical iswitter control the intervals for some lime, and I finally concluded it intervals for some lime, and I finally concluded it intust come from the watercock in the basin just out side my open door, when all at once, as if to grove its real quality, a flood of delicious melody arose, at tirst real quality, a flood of delicious melody arose, at tirst rather low, but gradually swelling in volume and power runtil it seemed to fill the whole room. Just as Mr. Martin says. "The song was sweeter than any canary's aweeter than any bird's note, and it was different too," it was rather world and inevanny, and had such a curious power of seeming to be ever where and no where in particular that must be see it made in

experience, wa stouted, and inughed at. My wife asked he why Idd not wake her up, and my reight was that I would do so next time I heard it. The opportunity came a few nights afterward, Just as the sougster was tuning up I awoke my wife, and when she heard the full effort she begged me to do something to scare the thing away, declaring that It was no mouse but a sprit, that nothing earthly could give such a sweet and welrd sounds. Several times after that we heard the singing, and then a dear little mouse was cought in a trap, such a beauty, and since then the music has ceased.

208 West 121st street.

Needs a New Amdavit Editor. I from the Washington Post.

Mr. Cleveland has evidently lost the entineslattic upport of the man who counts his dacks for the

Looking to the Future.

From Town Topics.

Mrs. Benham-I wish you would give up your bad abits the first of the year. Benham -Then I shouldn't have anyth ng left to give

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Concerts, lectures, charities, mildly festive dinners and luncheons, with frequent relaxation at theatres and music halls, followed by early and discreet suppers at fashionable restaurants, have, as usual, filled up the measure of

the Lenten season. Feminine fancy this year turns rather to intellectual than to charitable occupations. The sewing classes of a few years past, which were frequently combined with luncheons, or, if held in the afternoon or evening, were enlivened by the attendance of young men, and sometimes even by a dance, have fallen quite into disgrace, and only the Knickerbocker and the O. N. socie ties remain faithful to the uninteresting fingerpricking occupation of sewing very coarse musin into very ugly garments for the poor. Most of these ladies even shirk the manual labor by taking home the material and paying poor women to do the work, thus doubling the charity and relieving themselves of trouble.

Of lectures at this moment there is rather an

overabundance, and the subjects treated of are in many cases so abstruce that to the average mind they can scarcely hope to be interesting. On Tuesday Miss Lalla Baidwin Morton lectured at the Waldorf on the "Origin of the American Race." which was partly an essay on the aborigines and partly a history of the descent of our people from the early colonists, showing the effect of the mingline of Dutch, English, and French blood upon our leading characteristics to-day. It was a broad and difficult theme, and when the lecture was over the audience lunched luxuriously in the dining room and winter garden of the Waldorf Hotel. On the afternoon of the same day Miss Rose Kingsley discoursed most intelligently at the Lyceum Theatre on the "Military and Genre 'ainters" of France. Miss Kingsley thoroughly understands her subject, and speaks with fluency as well as precision on art matters. Mensonier, Henner, Detaille, Décamps, Fromentin, sented, and the classes to which they belong traced and criticised in an interesting way. The last lecture of this course will be given next Tuesday afternoon by Miss Kingsley, who inherits much of the charming talent of her

father, the Rev. Charles Kingsley. On Thursday Miss Alice Elliott read a very good paper on "The Holy Grail," at the residence of Mrs. Orme Wilson in Fifth avenue. As this is a subject that looks appealingly out from a network of romance and tradition, and is in-extricably mixed in the minds of many persons with Wagner, Tennyson, and the Knights of the Round Table, the large audience that crowded Mrs. Wilson's spacious rooms listened attentively to Miss Elliott's lucid presentation of the subject, delivered in a clear and pleasant drawing-room voice.

The charms of Mr. Stoddart's lectures are toe well known to require mention. It is sufficient to say that they are picturesque and interesting beyond the possibility of description. Those who have travelled through the beautiful scenes that he describes and illustrates so accurately and delicately seem to live over again the delights of those days, and those who have not seen them get a nearer approach to famillarity with their picturesqueness than could be atrained in any other way.

French scholars are absorbed in the conferences of Prof. Wisner and in the talks of M. de Mauny Talvande, and very large audiences greet Mrs. John Sherwood when she gives her nstructive readings at the Windsor Hotel. All the world is not, however, employed in

cultivating its mind and enlarging its brains, The theatres open wide their doors, night after night, and Signora Duse and Miss Loie Fuller are greeted by full benches. To those whose sense of enjoyment is reached mainly through their eyes, nothing could be more captivating than Miss Fuller's effects of rapid and graceful notion and the intricate waving of transparent drapery under the weird illumination of lime light and electricity, which at one moment produces the effect of flickering flames and at another of a starry firmament. It may be all claps rap and delusion, but it is a wonderfully fascinating form of both, as the crowded audiences every night abundantly prove.

A fancy dress party and a vaudeville entertainment in a private house are rather unusual at this time of the year, but Miss Nora Godwin provided them on Monday night for the amuseent of her friends and the celebration of the Sist birthday of her father, Mr. Parke Godwin. The party was called "Midway Meeting of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America," and the guests were all in fancy costume representing different countries in the four quarters of the globe. Most of them acted their parts as well as looked them-agentleman in the white working clothes of Mr. Waring's brigade of street cleaners makand sweeping up everything and everybody that crossed his path. Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott wore Greek costumes and Mr. Stanford White a suit of armor, which in a heated room is equivalent to being in a vapor bath. The handomest woman present was Mrs. Cooper Hewits in a court costume, and Mrs. John E. Cowdir was admirably gotten up as one of Queen Victoria's native East Indian subjects with a ring through her nose. There was a vaudeville entertainment on a small stage at which Mrs. Wheeler of Philadelphia and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith assisted, and the whole affair afforded much enjoyment.

Two engagements have been recently an One is that of Mr. A. Newbold Morris, whose mother was a daughter of the late James I. Jones, to Miss Helen Kingsland, who is related to Mrs. William Astor through her sister, Mrs. Welles, and not through the Astor family. The other is that of Mr. John O'Donnell, a nephew of ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryand, to Miss Julia Edy of Washington.

Easter weddings are beginning to be talked about, although as yet but few have been definitely fixed. Easter Monday, April 6, is spoken of as the wedding day of Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick, and also of Miss Louise Robb and Mr. Goodhue Livingston, which is to be celebrated in St. George's Church at noon.

On Wednesday, April 28, in Trinity Chapel, Miss Emily Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, will be matried to Mr. Horace Gallatin, son of Mr. Frederic Gallatin and nephew of Commodore Gerry. A maid of bonor, six bridesmaids, and a corresponding number of ushers will form the bridal party, but as two months are yet to clapse before the wedding takes place, details are apt to become monotonous if too often repeated.

Among the handsomest entertainments of the winter was the mammoth dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Washington's Birthday. Every room on two floors of the superb building was thrown open and filled with richly dressed women, who were dined by members of the club at small tables brilliantly lighted and adorned with flowers. The enormous space showed off beauty and dress to perfection, and when the banquet was at its height the effect was quite regal in its gorgeousness.

The mild winter in England has interfered somewhat with the departures of prominent people for the south of Europe. The Riviera is only just beginning to be crowded, and there have been more Americans at Caire than at Nice. The steam yacht White Ladye is an chored there, however, and with the arrival of the Prince of Wales the usual entertainment on board of her will begin. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Lord and Lady Craven have been up the Nile and will visit Nice on their return. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. William Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and their daughter have all been at Shepheard's Hotel, but the arrival of an unusual number of crowned heads will draw a crowd to the Riviera this month.

The announcement of Mr. Adolf Ladenburg's death has been the painful surprise of the week. and the fact that he was engulfed by the raging sea, when he was more or less dazed by morphine and maddened by an access of pain, has added not a little to the grief of those who mourn his tragic end. Although still a young man, Mr. Ladenburg has left a reputation for good sense, yound judgment, and undeviating honesty, of which many an older and more experienced financier might be proud. In social and domestic life he was ever loyal and true. and his untimely fate will be mourned by all who, during his residence in this country, have been brought into friendly relations with him-